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"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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## HOPKINS SAYS 100,000.

**Senior Senator from Illinois Makes Prediction that Republicans Will Carry State Very Easily.**

**Thinks that Bryan's Record as Free Trader Will Hurt Him.**

**Politicians Are Beginning to Return from Their Vacations and a Busy Time Is Ahead.**

**Democrats Are Making Every Effort to Corral the Trusts and Put Them Out.**

**While the Man with the Hat Is Busy Collecting Coin for Both Parties.**

United States Senator Albert J. Hopkins went to Hot Springs, Va., this week to give William H. Taft encouragement from Illinois and to say that both national and State Republican tickets would be victorious there. He also brought an invitation that Mr. Taft be present Sept. 9 at the Republican State convention at Springfield. If Mr. Taft would attend, Mr. Hopkins said, arrangements would be made to open the State campaign at that time.

The national candidate said it would be impossible for him to accept the invitation, but if a speech-making tour for Mr. Taft is decided upon Illinois will be included.

Mr. Hopkins believes the Republican national and State tickets will be successful in Illinois to the extent of 100,000 majority, although he concedes Mr. Gompers may be effective in turning some labor votes to Bryan.

"But," added Mr. Hopkins, "my opinion is that Bryan's record as a free trader will more than offset in loss the votes he will get from Gompers. Bryan's public career is limited to his four years' membership in the House of Representatives, where he was a member of the ways and means committee which repealed the McKinley tariff law and substituted the Wilson-Gorman free trade measure, which paralyzed the industries of the country, destroyed the market for all farm products and impoverished labor. At the end of this period Mr. Gompers said in his annual report to the Federation of Labor that it was the darkest period organized labor had known for generations."

Senator Hopkins, who is chairman of a subcommittee of the tariff commission having to do with the fixing of schedules on articles of import which come in competition with American manufacture, said he should call his committee into action in the near future. The tariff, he believed, would develop into the chief issue of the campaign.

It also was his opinion that the revision, which was to be prepared for this summer and enacted at a special session, would result in the reduction of many schedules and the adoption of a maximum and minimum tariff which would include in the latter class a sufficient number of articles to make this method of dealing with foreign nations much more effective than is the case under the present Dingley tariff.

Sunday closing is a dead issue in Chicago.

Told at Republican headquarters: "Why did Yates make Oglesby his private secretary?" "Because men like private secretaries who know less than they do, and Yates had a hard time finding one."

The main object in putting that boulevard on stilts is to keep it from disturbing the Goodrich dock.

Chicago voters are opposed to summary legislation.

The special parks commission made its annual inspection trip Wednesday by automobile, visiting sixteen parks and playgrounds. Field day exercises

were being held at four of the playgrounds under the direction of Superintendent Theodore A. Gross. Prizes donated by the Commercial Club were awarded to the winners. The members of the commission in the party were: Alderman A. W. Hoffmann, president; Aldermen J. H. Jones, Rudolph Hurt and Arthur J. J. Jones, superintendents of west parks; Edward A. Halsey, Albert F. Keeney of the Board of Local Improvements, Dwight H. Perkins, architect of the Board of Education; George L. Pfeiffer and Abraham H. Liebling. B. J. Mullane, the Mayor's secretary; A. W. O'Neill, secretary of the commission; John Algot, superintendent of small parks, and Mr. Gross completed the party. A bathing beach is planned at East End Park. Hygienic drinking fountains have been installed in all the playgrounds.

Prohibition cranks are in a minority in this big town.

Chicago is to have a new daily newspaper. It will be Democratic; will absorb one of the present morning papers, and will be financed by Joseph Pulitzer of New York.

Feeding O. I. C. and other fads to paupers and prisoners, as well as to county hospital patients, is lining some people's pockets and starving the poor wards of the public. The public pays the price just the same.

Chicago wants no blue laws.

Feeding the wards of the State, city and county on so-called "breakfast foods" smacks of graft. Why not give the poor creatures the food the people are paying taxes for?

Personal liberty will carry Chicago whenever it is an issue.

Patent "breakfast foods" made in other States are having quite a swing in city, county and State institutions just now. Cut them out, or the people will cut it out sooner than the grafters expect.

Roy O. West has a lead-pipe cinch for re-election to the Board of Review. There is no fight on him whatever.

Coroner Hoffman will be re-elected. He has no opposition.

Two months more of Bryan.

Mayor Busse and Fire Marshal Horan went to Manitowoc on Thursday to witness the launch of the fine new fire boat Graeme Stewart.

James A. Hogan may be the Republican nominee for City Treasurer next spring. A better man could not be chosen.

A stringent State law is needed to regulate the establishment of banks. There are too many wild-cat financial schemes now in existence in Chicago. Not wishing to compete with the big

banks, irresponsible people are starting up small banks in the outlying districts of Chicago, from time to time. This practice has had disastrous results upon the business and financial interests of the entire city. Many hundred small business men and traders have been ruined by this class of institutions.

This nefarious practice should be stopped and the only way to stop it is by municipal legislation.

A provision ought to be made in the city charter authorizing the city under its police power to regulate the establishment of banks and creating in pursuance of this work a board for the examination of all proposed new banking concerns. Such a board should be given ample power to examine into the financial standing of the promoters of these institutions, and none should be allowed to be licensed unless such as could show assets ample for the carrying on of their business, sufficient to cover the amount of their deposits, and sound and substantial enough to thoroughly protect their depositors.

There can be no question as to the right and the justice of the city to exercise such power under a properly constructed charter provision. If the city has the right to regulate plumbers, to regulate engineers, to regulate the electrical business, to regulate pawnbrokers and the scores of other business enterprises and industries over which it exercises unquestioned supervising powers, it certainly has a perfect right to regulate the banking business, which is of far more importance than anything in the line of business in the city, because upon the legitimate and honest business methods of these institutions depends the welfare of the entire city in its business and commercial life, while methods of a contrary kind indulged in by small, irresponsible speculative concerns only results in failures that involve injuriously the interests of the entire community. How often have we seen it that the failure of one of these little banks, started upon insecure and irresponsible foundations, and boomed by fraudulent and false representations, have dragged down to ruin hundreds of good, hard-working, thrifty and deserving citizens.

The licenses issued by the examining board, which, of course, should be composed of responsible citizens and able financiers, should be of a character that would be absolutely prohibitive of all schemes and projects for the establishment of phony concerns of this kind.

This would be welcomed by all sound and responsible banking houses, whether private or national.

Banks like the Hibernian Banking Association, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Graham & Sons, the Union Trust Company, the South Chicago Savings Bank, the Commercial National, the Continental National, Drovers Deposit National, the Fort Dearborn

National, National Bank of the Republic, and other banks that have weathered every panic and every storm for years deserve well of the people of Chicago.

And yet foolish people pass them by and hand their hard-earned money over to concerns that have not a single banker connected with them and whose leading men have been grafters either in political or private life, and who always have their hands out for easy coin.

Lake View taxes have been reduced \$300,000.

Why doesn't Uncle Sam go after the Beef Trust? Why were not all the facts about this awful trust given to the public? The secret of the famous chapter five of the Garfield report on the beef trust is revealed. Chapter five was held in reserve or "suppressed" on orders of the "man higher up," and relates to and discusses these three propositions, and only these three:

First—What was the cause in March, 1904, and about that time for the unusually large margin between the price of cattle and dressed beef for market?

Second—Was that wide margin the result of a combination by the packers in violation of the Sherman law?

Third—Was the injunction against the packers being then violated?

All of these questions are answered affirmatively in chapter 5 of the report of Mr. Garfield. The facts on which he arrived at his conclusions were not on suggestions to witnesses, etc., furnished by Representative Martin of South Dakota.

Chapter 5 was held in reserve because the case against the packers had been decided upon, and if the chapter had been known to Congress the packers would have known the complete result of the Garfield investigation under the resolution of Representative Martin which was passed by the House in January, 1904.

In his resolution Representative Martin asked that Garfield determine if the wide difference between the price of cattle and dressed beef proved a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

According to the resolution Mr. Garfield, if he found such violation, was to report on the capitalization of the packers' combine, their organization, profits, etc.

Mr. Garfield DID REPORT on this latter phase of the resolution, and it is to be found in his report. This fact is stated merely as corroborating the statement that Garfield found that the illegal combination existed.

furnished the Department of Commerce and Labor with facts and the names of witnesses. Mr. Martin in fact saw Mr. Garfield only a short time ago.

There is very little surprise expressed here that chapter 5 of the Garfield report was withheld from publication. It can be stated, however, that there should have been not the slightest impropriety in handing it to the Attorney General for use in the case against the packers.

Representative Martin would not and did not furnish to Mr. Garfield the names of any of the beef packers. Mr. Martin mentioned, as one witness for instance, a man who sold a carload of cattle in Chicago one day and had the good sense to wait and see what became of it. He found that the cattle were divided among seven concerns that night, although there was only one bid for the cattle that day. This was a violation of the injunction then supposed to be in force, and it is known that there were other witnesses and ample witnesses to prove the violation. It can be stated on authority that chapter 5 of the Garfield report is not to remain unpublished. It will, however, not be sent to Congress until the conclusion of the cases against the beef trust.

The Beef Trust continues to raise the price of meat.

It is robbing the people of the whole country and there is no way to stop it. The Government sits supine while the Beef Barons squeeze the last cent from the people.

In Chicago, where the alleged Government inspection has no power to stop it, lumpy jaw cattle are carved up and sold for food daily.

The city council tried to stop the sale of lumpy jaw meat in this city, but failed. The following, from the Chicago Tribune, of May 1, 1908, partially explains why:

"The old 'lumpy jaw' ordinance for which Ald. Jim Daley fought so persistently all the time he was in the council and which has survived since has been put to rest for all time. The health committee, following the advice of the health department, voted to put it on file.

"The ordinance provided that no part of an animal afflicted with lumpy jaw should be slaughtered for food. The health commissioner reported there was no danger from parts of the animal not infected and was backed up by the best medical authority, but the aldermen never could make up their minds about the matter and the committee and the council played battle-dore and shuttlecock with the proposition for years.

And so lumpy jaw cattle are served for steaks, roasts, etc., in Chicago at high prices and the Beef Trust laughs.

The Beef Trust must be punished.

## DEMOCRATS FLY COOP.

**National Headquarters in Chicago Deserted This Week for Spots with More Life.**

**A Collection Was Started and the Leaders All Left Town.**

**When the Hat Passers Get Through They Will Come Back Again to Chicago.**

**The Campaign Is to Open Up Lively About the Middle of September.**

**The Stevenson Boom Is the Only Sign of Democratic Life Around Just Now.**

Democratic national headquarters at the Auditorium Annex were a deserted look this week. The leaders who were not at Indianapolis notifying Kern had gone to New York to assist Chairman Mack in organizing the New York subcommittee and in opening the eastern headquarters. Mr. Mack left Indianapolis last night for the East. Among those who went from Chicago were Senator Culberson of Texas, who is chairman of the advisory committee, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, chairman of the press bureau, and Committeeman J. W. Tomlinson of Alabama, chairman of the committee on club organization.

The New York headquarters will be subsidiary to the Chicago office and will have general supervision of the campaign not only in New York but in the New England States. Mr. Mack has not decided when he will place in charge there. John R. Burton of Brooklyn, secretary of the national committee, is one of the aspirants for the position.

Moses Wetmore, chairman of the finance committee, announced the addition of \$3,280 to the campaign fund. The amount was brought in by National Committeeman Robert Ewing, editor of the New Orleans States.

Does boric acid cause appendicitis? In the course of an article re-published from a New York paper, in the Chicago Daily News of November 3, 1906, we find the following:

"In the meantime physicians, as well as the public at large, continue to wonder whether either one of the authorities just mentioned may find it possible to correct some of the abuses that are most frequent, says the New York Post. The troublesome problem of the use of boric acid as a food preservative, for instance, has just been brought to the attention of the medical world once more by the appearance in a recent number of the Lancet (London) of an article in which such an authority as Dr. Reginald Harrison, past vice president and Hunterian professor of pathology and surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, repeats his declaration that the increase of appendicitis and related diseases is directly traceable to the employment of boric acid and other chemicals for the preparation and preservation of food. He points out that the death rate from enteritis, appendicitis and perityphilitis increased in Great Britain during the twenty-year period of 1885-1904 from 133 to 305 per 1,000,000.

"According to Dr. Harrison's theory, the process by which the boric acid produces appendicitis is mechanical and indirect, the first step being the development of flatulent dyspepsia—now recognized as being an almost inevitable effect of the presence of such preservatives in the food—and the second step being the entrance of gas into the appendix. Dr. Harrison says:

"The initial lesion which probably renders appendicitis possible is the opening or blowing out of the appendiceal canal to such a degree as to render it accessible to the contents of the intestines. . . . When this condition has thus been fairly well established, the ease and life of the appendix, not to say anything of the indi-

vidual, are liable to become precarious."

"In support of his contentions, Dr. Harrison quotes Dr. Denver, of Philadelphia, and a recent address by Dr. Richard Jones to the North Wales branch of the British Medical Association, in which also occurred this passage:

"There can be no doubt that the continuous introduction of these chemical substances into the system interferes with digestion, depresses the heart action, and injuriously affects the kidneys."

"That no credence can be placed in the sometimes heard assertion that the food prepared in this country for domestic consumption is free from many of the adulterations that characterize the exported articles, seems proved by an experience related to a reporter by a man just returned from a vacation spent in one of the less accessible parts of the Berkshires. Practically the only meat that could be obtained was bacon in glass jars, bought at a little village grocery miles away. As a rule the jars sent for were put up by a New York firm. But one day, while making a meal on fried bacon from such a jar, both the informant and his wife noticed a peculiar burning sensation in the throat and the canal connecting it with the nose.

"Some experimenting proved quickly that the bacon was wholly responsible for the unpleasant effect. The jar was then examined and was found to have been put up by one of the best-known and most widely advertised meat firms in Chicago. It was concluded—and properly, according to consulted authorities—that the observed sensation was caused by the presence in the bacon either of some such preservative as boric acid or some coloring substance, or both."

The failure of the Government to proceed against the Beef Trust criminally under the Supreme Court decision of March 12, 1906, the open defiance by the Beef Trust of the United States Supreme Court and the permanent injunction granted against this awful trust by the Supreme tribunal January 30, 1905; the daring violations of the Anti-Trust Law by the Beef Trust—all these and more will be great questions discussed by the people in the campaign of 1908.

The Beef Trust must go to jail. Nothing less will satisfy the people.

The Beef Trust will get what is coming to it some day. The Trust cannot run the government all of the time.

The people are beginning to think that the Government is afraid of the Beef Trust.

It is making a fine fight against the Oil Trust, the Tobacco Trust and other trusts that never raise the price of food on the public.

But it has laid down its hand and quit badly in the prosecution of the Beef Trust.

The presidential campaign of 1908 is near at hand, and the Oil Trust and Tobacco Trust prosecutions are relied upon to furnish good capital for the party in power.

But Americans are a meat eating people, and the last cent has been extract-